that the species belongs to *Psychophora*, but is geometrid in character.

Specimens of *Psychophora fasciata* were submitted to Drs. Smith and Dyar and the former thought they were Bombycids and the latter Noctuids. From some recent correspondence with Dr. Smith it would appear that what Dr. Hulst had under *Psychophora* were all true Geometridæ, as Dr. Smith says: "There is no specimen in the Hulst collection that agrees with the insect that you gave me."

The genus *Psychophora* was proposed and described by Kirby, and later more fully described by Curtis, and there is no doubt about the genus or what insects were meant, as they are very characteristic generically, at least.

I am inclined to agree with Dr. Smith that *Psychophora* represents a Bombycid genus and that all the mix-up in the literature has been brought about by considering *Psychophora sabini* a geometrid moth.

See Pagenstecher, Fauna Arctica, Bd. II, p. 323, 1901.

Remarks on Tephronota Ruficeps and Description of a New Species.

By Chas. W. Johnson.

Tephronota ruficeps van der Wulp.

Hernia ruficeps v. d. Wulp, Tijdschr. v. Ent. IX, 156, pl. V, fo. ii.
Tephronota humilis Loew, monogr. etc., III, 121, pl. VIII, f. 24, 1873.

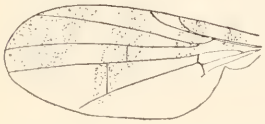
In his monograph Loew did not adopt van der Wulp's name because it was preoccupied by Fabricius. But as Baron Osten Sacken has stated: "This cannot be sustained, as neither of the two genera named *Hernia* or *Tephronota* existed at the time of Fabricius." Nor is there an older *ruficeps* referable to this genus.

The species seems to be confined to the States bordering on the Atlantic from New York to Florida. It has also been collected by Belfrage in Texas. Specimens were taken at Georgetown, Fla., May 9, 16; Tifton, Ga., June 11, (Pilate); Boykins, Va., June 10; Jamesburg, July 4, and Buena Vista,

N. J., July 10. It is usually captured in beating the shrubbery on low sandy ground.

Tephronota canadensis n. sp.

Front and vertex bright yellow, bordered with white pollen or sheen, which in certain lights seems to extend around the entire margin of the eye; face and antennæ yellow, the third joint above slightly brownish; occiput black and covered with a grayish pollen. The entire thorax black and covered with a grayish pollen, showing slight indications of two dorsal stripes; scutellum brownish black; abdomen a shining black; legs blackish, the ends of the femora and tibia slightly yellowish, the amount of yellow on the tibiæ often varying considerably; tarsi yellow, the terminal joints somewhat darker; wings white hyaline, marked with three black bands as shown in figure. Length 3 mm.



Six specimens collected by Mr. G. Chagnon, at Rigaud, Prov. Quebec, Canada, July 28, 1901.

This species is readily distinguished from the preceeding by its blackish legs, and greater extent of the third or outer band on the wing.

In working over the Ortalidæ I find that the genus *Stictocephala* Loew, 1873, is preoccuped in Homoptera (1869), I therefore propose the name *Pseudotephritis*.

Dragonflies (Odonata) from the Magdalen Islands.

E. B. Williamson.

On June 23 and June 30, 1901, Dr. D. A. Atkinson collected 167 dragonflies at Grand Entry, Magdalen Islands, Quebec. Six species are represented in the collection. The cosmopolitan character of the Odonatological fauna of these islands as shown by Dr. Atkinson's collecting justifies the publication of this brief list.

The Magdalen Islands are between 47° and 48° N. Lat. and 61° and 62° W. Long., near the middle of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 54 miles from Cape Breton Island and only a few miles farther from Prince Edward Island. They form an